

The Lexington Intelligencer

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LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI. FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

NUMBER 30.

FORTY-TWO MEN LEAVE FOR THE ARMY

Entrained Friday Morning For Jefferson Barracks.

Forty-two more Lafayette county boys left Friday morning to enter training for the National Army. This contingent went to Jefferson Barracks. Following is the roll:

Irvin C. Kuester, Higginsville
Ed Henry Lohman, Concordia
Benjamin J. Sassman, Alma
Albert A. Wodrich, Concordia
Arthur C. Conzelmann, Higginsville
Charles E. Kuchinski, Higginsville
Arthur D. Kaiser, Alma
Arthur Grass, Lexington
J. Chester Hillis, Waverly
George H. Myers, Lexington
Irwin A. Limberg, Lexington
Albert G. Johnson, Alma
Joel Harvey Ewing, Lexington
James Verdon, Lexington
Andrew J. Mark, Lexington
Erland N. Johnson, Lexington
Harry Barron, Lexington
Gustav A. Vogt, Concordia
John W. Petty, Waverly
Joe Eberle, Corder
Charles J. Tiller, Higginsville
Ben J. Thieman, Concordia
Leslie B. McClelland, Mayview
Ernest Wm. Krueger, Mayview
George O. Lyons, Odessa
James F. Lewis, Dover
Richard Hartwig, Higginsville
Sam Abner Harding, Odessa
Charles Edgar Filler, Odessa
Arthur A. Bottemiller, Mayview
William P. Gray, Odessa
Albert H. W. Reichtermann, May.
Odes C. See, Corder
Stanley Grodzicki, Wellington
William W. Dyer, Odessa
William Jordan, Wellington
Rene Cognard, Wellington
Otto Lindermeyer, Alma
Clarine E. Potts, Wellington
Mathew Beaver, Lexington
Gerhard G. Stienbroeck, Corder
Chris A. Franks, Emma.

Another quota of forty-six have been ordered to report on the evening of the 17th, and entrain on the morning of the 18th for the same destination.

Helm-Mavel.

Mr. Burris Helm and Miss Louise Mavel, daughter of Mrs. Mary Mavel, were married Thursday morning at the Christian parsonage, Rev. Baxter Waters officiating.

A large crowd attended the patriotic prayer meeting at the Christian church Wednesday night. The service flag and roll of honor of the church was displayed and a letter from each one of boys was read. H. F. Blackwell delivered an address and patriotic songs were sung.

Death of Peter Conrad.

The death of Peter Conrad, father of D. F. Conrad of this city, occurred Monday in Kansas City at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert J. Lawrie, 4020 Troost Ave., after an illness of three days.

Mr. Conrad was a native of Canton, Ohio, and was born in 1836. His home for many years was in Warsaw, Ind., but for the past two years he and Mrs. Conrad had made their home at the Leez Hotel in Kansas City.

For several years Mr. Conrad had been in ill health, his age, 82 years, made his recovery doubtful, tho his improvement in the past few months made his death a surprise and shock to his friends.

Mr. Conrad is survived by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Lawrie, of Kansas City, and his son, D. F. Conrad, of Lexington, and a brother, Henry Conrad, of Anderson, Ind.

The funeral and burial was in Warsaw, Ind.

Council Proceedings.

The minutes of the last regular session and two called sessions were read, approved and ordered filed.

The reports of the police judge and city treasurer were received and ordered filed.

An ordinance was passed to abolish all water fountains.

A motion was passed to place a hydrant in Third Ward, the same to be located by the councilmen of the ward.

A motion was passed to construct a 3-foot bridge across the washout on South 10th St.

Mayor Minor appointed James Talbott as calaboose keeper.

Poll tax heretofore \$1.50 was raised to \$2.00.

Mrs. T. C. Ryland Injured.

Mrs. C. T. Ryland was struck by a motor truck Friday while in Kansas City, and sustained painful bruises. She was removed to the Research Hospital and her husband, Dr. Ryland, summoned. He motored to Kansas City as soon as the message was received. Mrs. Ryland's injuries while painful are not serious. No bones were broken. She was brought home yesterday and patriotic songs were sung.

MINERS DEDICATE SERVICE FLAG

Local Union No. 171, U. M. W. A. Honor Those Who Have Joined The Colors.

Saturday night the members of Local Union No. 171, United Mine Workers of America and their friends assembled in the court house yard in front of the main entrance to do honor to the members of the order who have joined the forces of their country in the fight now raging for universal freedom. The Stars and Stripes and the Service Flag with 110 stars were draped over the main entrance to the court house, and there the services were held.

Mayor Louis Minor presided, and after music by the bands, he presented in order the following speakers who in short and impressive talks made those present to feel the solemnity of the occasion and the significance of those one hundred and ten stars.

The speakers were Dr. W. R. Eckle, H. F. Blackwell, C. A. Keith, Clarence Vivion, Rev. Sanford (colored), Chas. Gaither, Andrew Steel, international member of the union, and D. A. Frampton of Moberly, district president.

Red Cross Workers Needed At Work Rooms Daily.

Those who have charge of the different departments are as follows:

Director of work—Mrs. Nan C. Steele.

Secretary—Mrs. John R. Wilmot.

Inspectors: Mrs. J. G. Crenshaw, Mrs. F. Lee Wallace.

Knitting—Mrs. Fannie Summers.

Junior work—Miss Lena Meier.

Surgical dressings—Mrs. J. W. Sydnor, Mrs. John Sturgis.

Layette—Mrs. H. C. Ardinger, Mrs. J. C. McGrew.

Refugee garments—Miss Lesueur, Miss Arnold.

Hospital garments—Mrs. Mike Gavin.

Night workers—Mrs. W. J. Bandon, Mrs. Ca Waddell.

Receiving and sorting—Mrs. I. H. Noyes.

Publicity and extension—Mrs. E. J. McGrew.

Buyer—Miss Susie Lesueur.

The need for Red Cross workers is urgent, and every woman should feel responsible for some of the work.

Call For 171 Men.

Another call for men has been made and 171 from Lafayette county will entrain July 22, for Camp Funston. This number will take about all Class 1 men from the first registration.

Athletics 7; Quo Vadis 6.

The Athletics Sunday added another scalp to their belt when they defeated the Quo Vadis team of Kansas City, by the close score of 7 to 6.

Baseball Sunday.

The Lexington Athletics will meet some strong opposition Sunday when they face the Schmeltzers at Athletic Park. Don't miss seeing this game.

Two Ford cars came together head-on Thursday night at the corner of Twentieth and Bloom streets. Both were slightly damaged. No one was injured.

Mrs. Hugo Emke and Miss Pauline Emke went to Kansas City Wednesday for a few days' visit.

Attempt At Suicide.

Mrs. John Martin yesterday about 8 a. m., jumped into the Missouri river in an attempt to end her life. She had been in the water only a few minutes when rescued by Geo. Berghoff. She was removed to the office of Drs. Schmitt and West, where she was resuscitated by the use of a pulmotor, and then removed to the Lexington hospital. Mrs. Martin had a written note which, no doubt, will be interesting reading to her husband. She has several children.

Death of Mrs. Fred Frymiller.

W. F. Bartells received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Fred Frymiller, Wednesday at her home in San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Frymiller was born and raised in Lexington, and was sixty year of age. She is survived by her husband and three children, and her brother, W. F. Bartells, of this city.

Burial will be in Burleigh, Idaho.

Fire Destroys Dental Office.

Dr. W. R. Eckle's dental office in the Traders Bank building was gutted early Sunday morning by fire. It must have been burning a considerable time before discovered as the walls and ceiling were burned through and everything in the room nearly consumed. However, none of the adjoining rooms were damaged. The directors room below was damaged some by water. Dr. Eckle's effects were only partly insured.

Dr. Eckle resumed practice Tuesday in the room back of Drs. Fredendall and Chalkley's office.

The fire department deserves unusual credit for the way in which they handled the fire in Dr. Eckle's office early Sunday morning. The destruction of the interior of the office and furniture was almost complete when the discovery was made, but not only was the fire confined to this suite of rooms but no damage by water or otherwise was permitted to spread to the adjacent offices. The men of the department also deserve great credit for their efforts to salvage the contents of the room and of the room below and for courteous attention to the interest of tenants and owners of the building.

TRADERS BANK.

A letter has been received from Levi Smith, Napton, Mo., whose wife was drowned when his car went into the river on the morning of Thursday, June 13th, in which he expresses his appreciation of the heroic work done by Mr. Wahl and others of the ferry boat crew in rescuing the other occupants of the car. He also absolves the ferry company from all blame, and commends them for their prompt and courageous rescue. Mr. Smith also wishes to thank the people of the city who gave him every assistance on that fatal day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hall have received a collection of souvenirs from their son, Pendleton, who is in the British Hospital service in France. The collection consists of a large number of insignias worn by the various British and Canadian military units, a German officer's helmet found on the field after the first battle of Ypres, head gear of different styles and other interesting articles.

Sam C. Major, Candidate For Congress, Replies To Attack of C. W. Hamlin.

Does The Record Show That Mr. Hamlin Has Been Loyal Standing By The Administration?

In announcing his candidacy for Congress in this District Mr. Hamlin said "That this of all times is the time when Congressmen who are in touch with the work of aiding in the prosecution of this war and who are loyally standing by the Administration, ought to stand for re-nomination and re-election, in fact, they owe it to their constituents to do so."

I replied to this letter and asked the question, "Does the record show that C. W. Hamlin has at all times been 100 per cent American?"

He replied to this letter and his reply has been published in many of the papers of the District and has also been sent out through the mails to many of the voters.

In reply to this letter of Mr. Hamlin I again ask the question, Has Mr. Hamlin been loyally standing by the administration? Has he met the "acid test" as laid down by President Wilson. What has he done towards aggressively asserting and fearlessly maintaining American rights? What does the record show?

Let us bear in mind that the "acid test" was applied as to performances before and not after the declaration of war. Since the declaration of war the great majority of the votes have been unanimous or nearly so on all the big measures—The Appropriation Bills, the Bond Bills, the Soldiers Insurance Act and all the great mass of legislation has received support, heartily, of Republicans and Democrats alike, almost without exception.

The President, Mr. Wilson, in a letter to Mr. Davies, Democrat candidate for Senator in Wisconsin against Mr. Lenroot, the Republican candidate, writing on March 12th, 1917, about a month before war was declared said: "May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while to avoid becoming involved therein every effort was being made aggressively to assert and to fearlessly maintain American rights. The McLemore resolution, the Embargo Issue, and the Armed Neutrality Measure presented the first opportunity to apply the Acid Test in our country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial propositions you proved true."

How was our Congressman on the McLemore resolution? What was the McLemore resolution? It was a resolution warning American citizens not to take passage on foreign vessels entering the war zone. It involved the surrender of American rights to the dictates of Germany and was bitterly opposed by President Wilson. On this very question our Congressman, Mr. Hamlin, in a speech delivered on February 14, 1916, said: "I want to enter my protest against such unwise practices. I feel that it is but little short of treason for our citizens to deliberately place themselves in situations of danger and thereby risk involving our Nation in war in order to avenge some outrage which may befall them as an inevitable consequence of their own rash conduct. Do you tell me that such people have a right, under the law of nations to go where they choose? Yes; I will grant that, as a matter of law, but I deny it as a matter of right. No man if he loves his country as he should, will do anything which will hazard the peace and lives of his fellow citizens. I have no sympathy with any man who, from either the lure of gold or of pleasure, will place himself in a situation which may force his nation to go to war in order to maintain its traditions or honor among the nations of the world." (Congressional Record, February 14, 1916, at page 2904.)

So spoke our Mr. Hamlin and yet he voted against the McLemore resolution, the adoption of which would have carried out our Congressman's views on this very important question. He was satisfied, he had spoken in favor of the order of the Kaiser for our citizens to keep off the seas, and voted against the McLemore Resolution, the adoption of which would have accomplished the very thing for which he had spoken.

The Embargo Issue is next mentioned by our President, and how do we find our Congressman, Mr. Hamlin, on this question. On February 14, 1916, in a speech delivered less than a year before the President wrote this letter to Mr. Davies and a little more than a year before the declaration of war, Mr. Hamlin said: "Mr. Chairman, there is another phase of this war situation which has given me considerable worry. I refer to the sale of armaments by our people to the Nations now engaged in war. I recognize the fact to be true in permitting this traffic in arms and ammunition we are entirely within our rights under the practices and customs of nations; but as a matter of conscience are we right? I have reached the conclusion that we cannot be consistent in praying for the war to end and at the same time placing into the hands of the belligerents the means of carrying it on. I will therefore vote for an embargo on arms and munitions if the opportunity presents itself." (Congressional Record, Feb. 14, 1916, at page 2903.)

This is a clear cut declaration in favor of an embargo on arms and munitions. Mr. Hamlin delivered this speech at a time when the Allies were bravely resisting the onslaughts of German conquest. The invaders were bountifully supplied with arms and munitions, had abandoned all rules of civilized warfare, and were using against the allied armies poison gas and liquid fire, were outraging the women in captured territory and compelled motherhood by violence, deporting civilians, bombarding unfortified towns and cities, dropping bombs from aircraft, killing and maiming women and children, sinking passenger ships, unarmed merchant vessels and hospital ships, refusing to rescue the survivors, but leaving them to drown, claiming partnership with God while doing the work of the devil, and talking peace with hands stained with blood and arms full of loot.

Mr. Hamlin delivered this speech after the invasion of Belgium, the shooting of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, and the sinking of the Lusitania with its cargo of human lives, many of whom were women and children.

The Allies at this time arrayed against Prussian brutality were fighting for the sanctity of their churches, the chastity of their women, the safety of their children, the right of property, and the right of life itself. They needed arms and munitions,

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—on that bill of Lam for you contemplate buying soon.
—"quality" is our slogan—always has been—always will be.
—it is the shibboleth of this yard's popularity—the fetish that is working overtime to attract new customers and make old ones glad they're in the right groove.
—don't be satisfied with anything short of the best your money will buy.
—dispel doubt—cast a way trifling guessing—know what's what by investigating prices and principles of—

"THE YARD THAT SAVES AND SATISFIES"

LAMBERT LUMBER COMPANY
JOHN J. PRICE, Manager.